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A GUIDE

— TO —

MARBLEHEAD

— BY —

SAMUEL ROADS, JR.



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62 Washington Street, - Marblehead, Mass.

A GUIDE
—TO—
MARBLEHEAD.

—BY—
✓
SAMUEL ROADS, JR.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF MARBLEHEAD."

Not far away we saw the port,
The strange, old fashioned, silent town,
The light-house, the dismantled fort,
The wooden houses, quaint and brown.
—LONGFELLOW.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES H. LITCHMAN.

1881.



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1881.



MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF
"THE ESSEX STATES-MAN."

PREFACE.

A PREFACE is sometimes said to be an author's apology for thrusting another book before the public. I have no apology to make for presenting "A Guide to Marblehead." A work of this kind has seemed to be a necessity for several years, and if this little book shall serve to assist those who desire to know more of our town and its points of historical interest, it will do all that its author has hoped for it.

Few persons have been so favored as I have been in the preparation of this work. The Hon. James J. H. Gregory, rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of the chapters upon "Geology" and "Indian Antiquities:" and Charles H. Litchman, Esq., aided by his corps of efficient workmen, has spared neither time nor labor to make this book a model of its kind in typographical appearance. No words of mine are necessary to commend it. The work speaks for itself.

If those to whom this book shall come will kindly look over the pages in the advertising department, they will find the names of some of the most reliable business firms in Marblehead and vicinity.

SAMUEL ROADS, JR.

MARBLEHEAD, June 10, 1881.

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A GUIDE TO MARBLEHEAD.

GEOLOGY OF MARBLEHEAD.

THE ledges of Marblehead are either Syenite, Porphyry or Greenstone, while the level plains in the southern portion of the town are a part of the great drift formation.

The Porphyry is wholly confined to the Neck, while Syenite and Greenstone are found both on the Neck and on the mainland.

Porphyry, the rock which makes up the jagged or shattered ledges of the Neck, is usually reddish brown, though sometimes blue in color, and may always be recognized by the presence of small white squares of mineral which are scattered through the fine material that makes up the stone. Syenite is the rock which forms those ledges that are more or less of a red cast. This rock is made up of three minerals, quartz, which is the watery colored, whitish mineral, hornblende, the nearly black mineral, and feldspar, the reddish mineral which gives color to the rock. Syenite is sometimes called syenitic granite, differing from the true granite only in having hornblende replace the mica. Greenstone is the very dark colored, almost black rock, the color being given it by the abundance of hornblende which enters into its composition. Hornblende makes the rock tough; it is considered the best of all rock for macadamizing roads. The Neck presents a magnificent display of these primi-

tive rocks, particularly of porphyry. On the harbor side, just east of the residence of Mr. Foster, is a ledge of elegantly banded porphyry, and another may be found on the western side of the cove nearest the light-house. On the back of the Neck are several narrow ravines in the ledges, extending back sometimes a hundred feet, into which the waves in storms rush with terrible force, and striking, send up those magnificent jets or spouts of water, whence the name "Spouting horns." What is popularly known as "The Churn" is one of them. These ravines, sometimes called "purgatories," are caused by the action of the waves on the greenstone which originally filled them. If the visitor will examine the end of one he will find that the greenstone lies in a rough crystalline form in columnar structure at right angles with the ravine, from which these columns have been gradually torn out by the action of the waves through tens of thousands of years. An interesting proof that the greenstone was injected into cracks made in the syenite ledges by some great convulsion of nature, will be found on one of the large bluffs of rocks on the back part of the Neck near the southern end. Here, by tracing back the broad veins of greenstone which are found in the syenite, one or two fragments of syenite itself may be seen half sunk in it, just as would happen were a piece of rock to be dropped in modern lava, greenstone being a lava of the pre-Adamite earth. The islands near the town are, some of them, like the Neck, made up of two or three varieties of rock and are really but an extension of it protruding above water. Half-Way-Rock is a single mass of porphyry.

In addition to the quartz, feldspar and hornblende which make up our ledges, cubes of sulphuret of iron are sometimes found, and in the veins, occasionally, the green mineral epidote, but as a rule no well formed crystals are to be found in our ledges, and no metallic minerals of any value.

The flints occasionally found on our beaches, fragments of iron ore, and limestone, were brought here mostly from Bilbao, Spain, as ballast. That the tremendous seas of our easterly storms have greatly reduced the area of the town is evident from the fact that the stumps of trees, standing as they grew, can be found at near low water mark on the beach as we ap-

proach the Neck, and along the shore of the lower part of the town, while in many places the muck, leaves and wood of trees can be found by digging just below the surface as low as extreme low water in the vicinity of the gas-house.

An interesting locality for the geologist will be found in the ledge where Pond and Cowell streets meet. Here there is a fine display of a net-work of segregated veins—as the white ones in relief are called,—while on the highest part of the ledge, facing Cowell street, will be found two singular impressions in the rock, just such as would be made by a man of giant proportions standing at his ease in huge “rights and lefts.”

By looking carefully on the edge of the second ledge, just below these impressions, there may be found in white, roughly framed on a dark greenstone, side by side within a space of about eight inches square, a very striking resemblance to the two Greek letters Alpha and Omega.

Many of our ledges display quite distinctly the shallow grooves rasped out by the stones frozen into the bottoms of the ancient glaciers, as they moved, expanding by the Summer heat, or contracting by the effect of the cold in winter. A fine display of these scratches may be seen in Back street, on the ledges which make up Knight's hill, so-called. When the sun is low is the best time to detect them.

Several of our principal streets follow the natural valleys of the town, which accounts for their irregularity, and when, in connection with this, we take into consideration the fact that probably nine-tenths of the cellars of our old houses are built on the solid rock, with every effort by twisting and turning to get as great a depth as possible, much of the irregularity which strikes a stranger is reasonably accounted for.



INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

MARBLEHEAD contains within her borders a greater number and variety of Indian antiquities than have been recorded as found in any other town in New England. These consist of several places of burial, remains of two palisaded forts, remains of a fortified village, numerous shell heaps, a line of quarries from which the aborigines obtained the material of which they made their various weapons and implements of which thousands have been found within her limits.

One of these places of burial is located on Atlantic Avenue, close to the road on the right hand side as one goes toward Swampscott, in the field next to the Glover farm. A second is located in the Upper Division. A third on the Neck, and a fourth on the top of the high hill on the sea-side end of the Bessom pasture next to Waterside Cemetery. The two first of these numbered about forty graves each. The graves have, most of them, been opened, and those on the Avenue found to contain no human remains except a small fragment of bone about the size of one's finger nail. Of relics, there were found a stone sinker, a scalping knife, and three large sea shells. One of the graves was filled up with stones only. In the graves in the Division there were no human remains, but in about one in four small fragments of coarse pottery were found. In the graves opened in the Bessom pasture skeletons, now in the Peabody Museum at Salem, were found in a perfect state of preservation, and with them several articles of foreign manufacture, proving that the remains were those of Aborigines who died since the coming of the white man.

Besides these burial places two or more have been opened in town in former years in the course of excavating for building purposes.

Indian graves are indicated by depressions in the ground nearly round in form and about ten inches below the surface where deepest. The indications below ground is the very dark, almost black color of the earth, beginning almost eighteen inches below the surface. That the depressions should be nearly round is but natural, when we consider that the bodies were buried in a sitting posture.

One of the palisaded forts is located near the road between Marblehead and Swampscott, on the brow of a hill which is thrust out into the plains opposite the Alley Farm. The remains of a low circular embankment may also be found, having a diameter of about fifty-two feet. This fort is mentioned in the ancient records of Salem, and its authenticity is further proved by the traditions of the vicinity. There can be no doubt that this was what is known as a palisaded fort,—the embankment being thrown up to support a palisade of trunks of trees set very thickly together.

The remains of another small palisaded fort is located by tradition in the large field known as the "Small Pox Pasture." It stands on a small plateau, located a few hundred feet beyond the first swamp and not far from the western wall.

The fortified village is located in the Bessom pasture before mentioned, and probably originally included an area of more than twenty-five acres, making it one of the largest fortified enclosures yet discovered in the North. The remains now visible are a low embankment, located on the edge of the hill which rises from the first swamp one meets on entering the field from the road. This embankment was originally about five feet in height above the ditch in front, made by excavating the earth out of which the embankment was made. It runs across the field with a single opening near the western wall, from which may be traced a fortified way to the swamp below, which then, doubtless, contained water. As the embankment extends under the walls which separate this field from the two adjoining, it is evidently older than these walls, but as the fields have been cultivated from time immemorial, of course no trace of it can be found in the cultivated pastures, but close to the sea coast, on the farm at the East, at this date occupied by Mr. Looney, there is a small line of earth-work about a rod in length remain-

ing, which renders it probable that it is a portion of the original fortification.

Within the area enclosed in the Bessom field are numerous circular depressions from five to a dozen feet in diameter, which were the localities of the ancient weekwams, and on the top of the hill is the grave yard before alluded to. Within the enclosure is a pond fed by springs, which doubtless supplied the Indians with water, and the exceptionally smooth surface of the hill suggests ancient civilization.

Shell heaps of various sizes are scattered along the shore wherever clam banks are found; but the largest deposits are under the line of cliffs cut through by the railroad to Salem as it comes out of the swamp into Forest River station. The shell heaps are found mostly to the eastward of the railroad. The largest of these was carted away about thirty-three years ago, under the mistaken idea that it had some value as manure. It contained by measurement over thirty cords of a mixture of shells and ashes. These shell heaps were made up of layers of stones, ashes and shells. Numerous relics have been found in this vicinity with bones of various animals scattered among the shells.

On Marblehead Neck beginning in the vicinity of what is known as the "churn" and extending eastward along the shore to the vicinity of the Light-house, is an ancient quarry of the aborigines. Here may be seen myriads of clippings from the porphyry ledges which line the shore. In some instances the ledges have been worked down to the level of the soil. If one will examine the fragments he will see that they were not made by the natural shattering of the rock, but all exhibit a conchoidal fracture, the result of blows given by an experienced hand. Among the numberless fragments can occasionally be found a half formed relic. As it was the practice of the aborigines to break off fragments of a suitable size and carry them to their camping ground to be finished at their leisure, we can not expect to find here many fragments that suggest the final implement.

The stone relics of the weapons and implements of the aborigines that have been found in town, consist of arrow and spear heads, tomahawk points, scalping knives, bone spear heads,

fragments of pottery, axes, gouges, skin dressers, pipes, sinkers, stone pestles, and stone hammers. A few years ago these were comparatively numerous in town and collections were made which numbered from several hundred to two thousand specimens, but the ground having been pretty thoroughly looked over they are now rather scarce. It can be safely said that relics have been found on every acre of tilled land bordering our shore. Marblehead having been a great centre among the aborigines for the manufacture of weapons, the proportion of stone clippings made in the process of manufacture, and half finished fragments that were evidently broken in the process of making is far greater than is usually the case.



HISTORY OF MARBLEHEAD.

MARBLEHEAD was settled about the year 1629. The first settlers probably came from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey in the British Channel. There is a tradition, however, that the first person who made a residence in Marblehead was a man named Doliber, who came from the settlement at Salem. It is said that he lived, during the first winter of his residence here, in a fish hogshead, which was located just above one of the coves at Peach's Point. Whether the tradition has any foundation in fact, or not, it is evident that the earliest settlement was made in that part of the town.

The town was incorporated by act of the General Court May 2d, 1649.

The first religious teacher in Marblehead was Mr. William Walton who began his ministrations in the year 1638, and preached for thirty years without ordination. He was succeeded, in the year 1668, by Mr. Samuel Cheever, who also labored without ordination for a period of sixteen years. In 1684 a church was gathered, and Mr. Cheever was ordained as pastor.

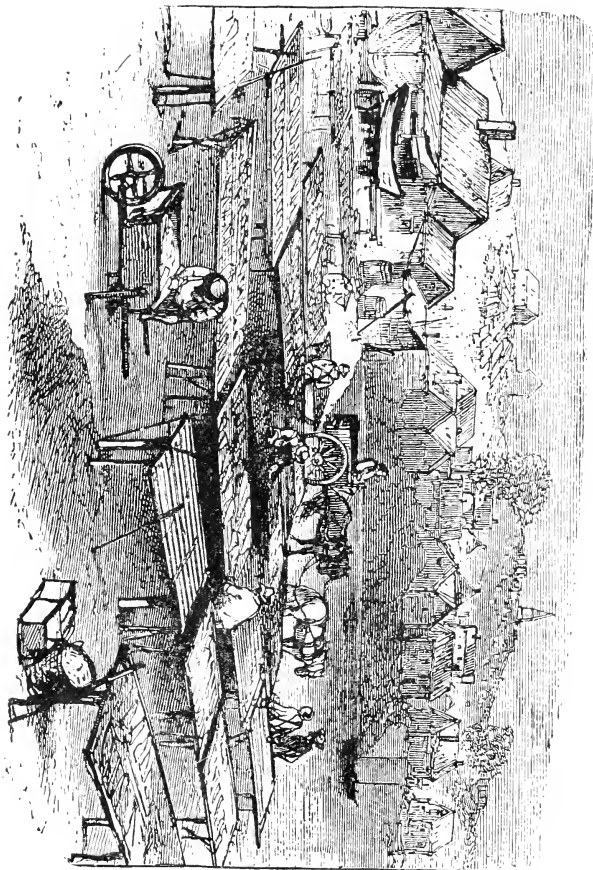
In 1684, the land now comprised in the town of Marblehead was bought by vote of the town, of Winnepawauken, Quonapohkownat, and several other Indians, for the sum of 16 pounds. The Indian deed written on skin, and signed by the Indians, hangs in the office of the Town Clerk, at Abbot Hall.

During the years immediately preceding the war of the Revolution, Marblehead was a prosperous fishing and commercial port, being second only to Boston in importance.

Marblehead men were the first in the American colonies to forcibly resist the tyranny of Great Britain. On the 17th of April, 1769, six years before the battle of Lexington, the brig

Pitt Packet of Marblehead. Capt. Thomas Powers, master, was boarded near Cape Ann by the officers and marines of a British gun-boat, and an attempt was made to impress the American

LITTLE HARBOR. — CURING FISH.



seamen into the British service. A desperate encounter ensued which lasted over three hours. The British were at length compelled to retire, one of their lieutenants being killed in the engagement.

On the 26th of February, 1775, a regiment of British soldiers under command of Col. Leslie, landed in Marblehead. The regiment came ashore in two divisions, one division landing at Lovis's Cove, and the other at Homan's Beach. It was ascertained that the object of the expedition was to secure several cannon then stored at Danvers. Major John Pedrick, with several other citizens of Marblehead, hastened to Salem and gave the alarm. On the arrival of the regiment at the North Bridge in Salem, the bridge was found drawn up, and a large body of citizens assembled ready to prevent the further passage of the troops. The British then marched back to Marblehead and embarked on board a transport then lying in the harbor, having failed to accomplish the object of their visit.

In June, 1775, a full regiment of soldiers, under command of Col. John Glover, marched from Marblehead to Cambridge, to join the Continental Army. All the men in this regiment were citizens of Marblehead except seven. This regiment rendered efficient service throughout the war, and transported Washington and his entire army across the Delaware River on the night before the battle of Trenton. (See "Home of Gen. Glover.")

The first privateers of the Revolution were fitted out from Marblehead, and several of the most important captures of the war were made by Marblehead seamen. One of the most notable of these, was the capture of the British transport *Hope*, laden with ammunition and military stores, by Captain James Mugford, in the schooner *Franklin*, May 17, 1776. Mugford took his prize into Boston, but on the return voyage to Marblehead the *Franklin* ran aground. While in this situation she was attacked by the boats of the British fleet then lying in Nantasket Roads. The crew of the *Franklin* succeeded in beating off their assailants, but the brave Mugford was killed in the engagement. His body was brought to Marblehead and interred on the old Burying Hill.

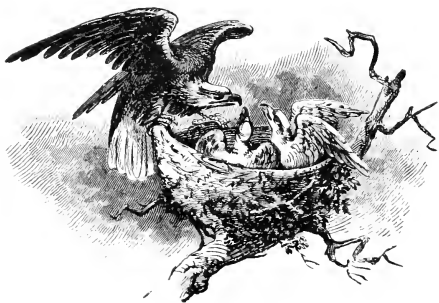
In the war of 1812 Marblehead was again the first to fit out privateers. The frigate *Constitution* was largely manned by Marblehead sailors. At the close of the war it was ascertained that over 500 citizens of the town were confined in Dartmoor Prison, England.

In 1839, there was a fleet of 98 fishing schooners owned in Marblehead, only three of which were under fifty tons burden. These vessels sailed to the Banks twice a year, in the Spring and in the Autumn. They were all manned by Marblehead fishermen. Only one vessel sails from Marblehead at the present time.

The manufacture of children's boots and shoes began in Marblehead as early as the year 1825.

On the 16th of April, 1861, the three companies belonging in Marblehead, under command of Captains Knott V. Martin, Francis Boardman and Richard Phillips, were the first to reach Boston, in response to the call of the President for troops to suppress the Rebellion. During the civil war Marblehead furnished one thousand and forty-eight men for the Army and Navy.

On the morning of June 25, 1877, a great conflagration devastated the entire business portion of the town. The fire swept over a large territory, including Pleasant street from the Brick Pond Reservoir to a point beyond the corner of Spring street, School, Essex, Sewall and Spring streets, a portion of Bassett street, and several houses on Nicholson's Hill. The entire number of buildings destroyed was seventy-six, including several large shoe manufactories, the Eastern Rail Road Depot, and the South Church.



POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

THE TUCKER HOUSE.—This house, situated on Front Street, is the oldest, of which there is any accurate record, now standing in Marblehead. It was probably built as early as the year 1640. In 1664 it was deeded by John Codner to his son John. It is said that the young man was about to be married, and that his father intended it as a wedding present. By reliable tradition we are informed that the house originally stood in an open field which extended from a point known as Cotty's Hill to the coves off Gregory Street. The only house in the vicinity, occupied by a white man, was a small hut near an Indian pathway now known as Harris Street. A short distance from this hut there was another, occupied by an Indian.

THE WAREHOUSES.—The large square buildings on Front Street near the wharves, were built for warehouses in the days before the Revolutionary war when Marblehead was a commercial centre second only in importance to Boston. Some of these warehouses were offered to the merchants of Boston for the storage of goods during the operation of the Port Bill in 1774.

THE OLD TAVERN:—The large house on the corner of Front and Glover Streets was used as a tavern in the old colonial days. There is a tradition that during the year 1775 when the British frigate *Lively* was lying in the harbor, several shots were fired on shore, some of which struck the side of this house, where they were imbedded many years.

HOME OF GENERAL GLOVER.—The house formerly owned and occupied by General John Glover of Revolutionary fame, is situated on Glover Street, its front facing State Street. At the

breaking out of the Revolution, Glover recruited a regiment of soldiers in Marblehead, and at their head went through some of the most important campaigns of the war. In the army his regiment was called the "Marine Regiment" and the "Marblehead Regiment". Washington Irving wrote of it as the "Amphibious Regiment of Marblehead fishermen." The men of this regiment rowed Washington across the Delaware River on the night of December 25, 1776, and led the advance at the battle of Trenton. Throughout the entire period of the war they performed efficient service. On the 23 of February, 1777, Glover was promoted by Congress to the office of Brigadier General. After the battle of Saratoga, in October, 1777, Gen. Glover had the honor of conducting the British army to Cambridge,



GENERAL GLOVER.

as a reward for the valorous conduct of the men under his command, during the battle.

THE EAGLE HOUSE.—The home of Col. Jonathan Glover. It is situated on Front street, some distance back from the street, and is partially concealed from view by several houses in front of it. The land now occupied by these houses was formerly Col. Glover's garden, which, in its day, is said to have been one of the finest in town. A gate at the entrance to this garden was supported by two large posts upon each of which stood a gilded eagle with outspread wings. For this reason the house was for many years called the Eagle House and by

this name it is still familiarly known by the older inhabitants. During the excitement incident to the prevalence of small pox in Marblehead in the year 1773, Col. Glover was one of the proprietors of a small pox hospital erected on Cat Island, for the inoculation of patients. The opposition of the citizens to the enterprise at length became so great that the proprietors momentarily expected to be mobbed. Col. Glover, it is said, placed two small pieces of artillery in one of the rooms of his house, fronting the street, intending to give the crowd a warm reception from the windows should they attempt to molest him.

THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE.—Near Col. Glover's house on the opposite side of the street, stands the old custom-house. A large amount of business was transacted within its walls in the olden time, and they have often echoed the laughter of the merchants as they met to hear the news, or to talk over the expected return of their vessels. Many of the old merchants were loyalists during the Revolution, and when they fled to Nova Scotia, took the custom-house records with them.

HOMAN'S BEACH.—This beach, where one of the divisions of the British regiment landed, on Sunday, February 26, 1775, is situated off Front street, near the old custom-house. It is obscured from view by the houses surrounding it on Front street, but is easy of access from Goodwin's Head.

LOVIS'S COVE.—The place where the other division of the British regiment landed, is situated off Front street, at the junction of Selman and Circle streets.

OAKUM BAY.—The locality in the immediate vicinity of Lovis's Cove, was formerly known as "Oakum Bay." There is a tradition, in former years firmly believed by the inhabitants, that a band of pirates, in the olden time, brought a beautiful woman on shore and murdered her somewhere in this neighborhood. The body was buried where the deed was committed. For many years shrill noises were often heard at night by those who passed here, which were thought to be the screams of the woman, whose spirit haunted the scene of the murder.

THE PIRATE HOUSE.—This house, otherwise known as "The Little Cabin Home," is a small one-story house situated

on Front street, a short distance from Lovis's Cove. It is easily distinguishable from the fact that it sets side to the street and its sides are shingled instead of being clapboarded. It is said that in the early colonial days this house was occupied by a man who was suspected by his neighbors of being a pirate. The suspicion at length came to the knowledge of the officers of the crown, and one of them came to Marblehead on horseback to investigate the matter. The pirate was notified by his friends in time to escape from the town, and never returned. An examination of the house revealed a large quantity of valuable silks and other goods, proving that the suspicions were well founded.

FORT SEWALL.—This ancient fortification overlooks the harbor, at the extreme north-eastern end of Front street. It was built in 1742. It was garrisoned during all three of the great wars through which the country has passed. In 1864 it was remodeled and somewhat enlarged, though the old magazine and several other features were allowed to remain unchanged. It was named in honor of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, an eminent citizen of Marblehead. At present the fort is in charge of Sergeant Patrick McDonald, of the United States Army.

THE SELMAN HOUSE.—Near the corner of Selman and Franklin streets, stands the house once owned and occupied by Capt. John Selman, one of the first naval officers commissioned during the Revolutionary war. He, it was, who in company with Capt. Nicholas Broughton, sailed to the River St. Lawrence, in September, 1775, on the first naval expedition of the war. Their instructions were to intercept all English vessels, for the purpose of securing ammunition for the Continental army. They took several prizes, and in their zeal finally landed on Prince Edward's Island, and brought off the Governor and one of the Judges as prisoners of war. They were severely reprimanded by General Washington for exceeding their instructions. Both commanders at once threw up their commission, and were ever afterwards strongly opposed to Washington.

PARSON BARNARD'S HOUSE.—The house built and occupied by the Rev. John Barnard, the second pastor of the First

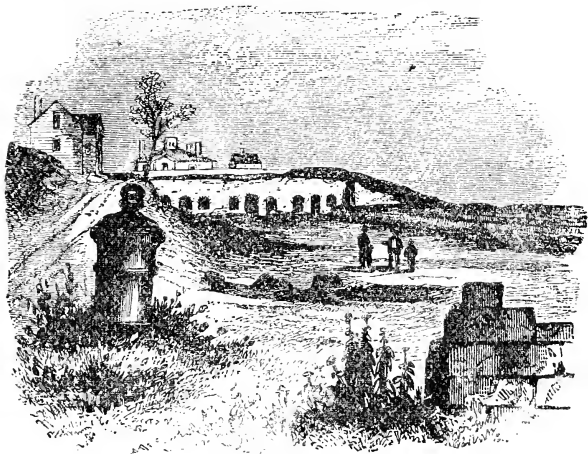
Church in Marblehead, is situated on Franklin street, and is at present owned and occupied by Capt. William Hammond. Mr.



A VIEW ON ORNE STREET. — See page 26.

Barnard was one of the most eminent preachers of his day, and in 1737 was offered the Presidency of Harvard College. He was settled in Marblehead in 1716, and continued in the ministry here until his death in 1770.

PICKETT HOUSE.—Opposite Parson Barnard's House, on Franklin street, stands the former home of Moses A. Pickett. This eccentric individual considered himself an artist, and was in the habit of painting pictures on glass representing animals of various colors eating red or blue grass. He kept a small store, and was thought to be a miser. He died in 1853, bequeathing his entire property, valued at about \$13,400, to be used for the benefit of the poor of the town. The house has since been used as a home for poor widows, natives of the town.



FORT SEWALL.—See page 23.

THE HOME OF COL. AZOR ORNE.—This house is situated on Orne street, near the junction of Franklin and Washington streets. Col. Orne was one of the patriots, who with Gerry and Glover took an active part in the stirring scenes incident to the war for independence. Before the Revolution he was a successful merchant, and owned several negro slaves. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress and was elected a member of the first Continental Congress, but declined to serve. After the organization of the State government he was a member of both branches of the General Court. He was a member of the State Convention which framed the New Constitution, and also of the convention called for the adoption of the Federal Con-

stitution. In 1792 he was chosen an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. At the time of his death he was a member of the Council. He died June 6th, 1799, at the age of 68 years.

SITE OF THE FOUNTAIN INN.—Those who are acquainted with the romantic story of Agnes Surriage, will, perhaps, like to visit the site where the Fountain Inn was located. The story, briefly told, is as follows: In the year 1742, Sir Harry Frankland, a young baronet, then collector of the Port of Boston, visited Marblehead to superintend the construction of the fort. While here, he visited the Fountain Inn, and when entering, found a pretty girl of 16 years scrubbing the stairs. Noticing that she was bare-footed, he gave her money with which to purchase shoes. On a second visit to the town he again saw the young girl, and becoming interested in her, took her to Boston and educated her. She became his mistress and resided with him for several years at his Manor house in Hopkinton, Mass. During the year 1754, Frankland visited Lisbon, Portugal, taking Agnes with him. At the time of the great earthquake in that city, Frankland, who was riding with a lady, was buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Agnes, discovering his whereabouts by recognizing his voice, worked with almost superhuman effort to raise the heavy stones and timbers, and at length succeeded in liberating him with her own hands. As a reward for her fidelity Frankland married her, and she was received among his relations and friends in England, as the Lady Agnes Frankland.

The site of the Inn was on Orne street, on the land owned and occupied by Mrs. Twisden Bowden. A few years ago, the old well, which in the olden time was in the garden of the Fountain Inn, was discovered and restored. Those who desire may obtain a drink of cool and pure water from this well.

THE OLD BRIG.—This house, one of the oldest in town, is situated on Orne street, near the corner of Pond street, and directly opposite the "Old Burying Hill." It is one of the quaintest buildings in town, and is famous from having formerly been the home of Edward Dimond, who was reputed to be a wizard. The simple and superstitious fishermen who inhabited

Marblehead during the lifetime of old Dimond listened credulously to the tales of his wonderful powers. It was said that, when at sea, he would often send the crew of his vessel below after darkness set in, telling them that he should have other assistance during the night. Occasionally during the night the terrified men would hear him giving orders to the invisible crew on deck. "Red-cap" would be ordered to perform one service, and "blue-cap" another, until daybreak. At sunrise, the fishermen coming on deck, would often find a deck-load of fish which had been caught in the night by the goblins.

Old Dimond had as much power on the land as at sea. When the night was dark and stormy and the wind gave evidence of blowing a gale, he would wend his way to the "Old Burying Hill," and "beat about" among the graves and tomb-stones, to save the vessels at sea from shipwreck.

Moll Pitcher, the fortune-teller of Lynn, is said to have been a daughter of old Dimond, and the "Old Brig" has the reputation of being her birth-place.

THE OLD BURYING HILL. — As this ancient landmark is one of the points of greatest historic interest in Marblehead, we have deemed it worthy of a special chapter, which will be found elsewhere.

FORT WASHINGTON. — The large bluff of rocks on Orne street, near the Old Burying Hill, is one of the finest localities in town from which to obtain a view of the bay, the islands, and the north shore. During the Revolution a battery was placed up upon its summit, and again in the war of 1812, when it was known as Fort Washington.

GERRY'S ISLAND. — This island is located in what is known as Little Harbor, directly opposite the Gas House. It was formerly connected with the main land by a bar which is still visible at low water. The house of the first minister ever settled in Marblehead, the Rev. Samuel Cheever, was built upon this island. The pavement of the front yard of the house was visible a few years ago, and several interesting relics, such as axes, etc., have been found there.

THE IRESON HOUSE. — On Washington street, near the head of Franklin street, stands the old Ireson House. This house

formerly projected so far into the street that it was impossible for a carriage to pass it. The old meeting-house then stood on Franklin street opposite the foot of Washington street, and the Ireson House caused great inconvenience to the gentry of the town who wished to ride to and from church. The town, therefore, very obligingly voted to remove the north-west end of the house. Several feet were accordingly cut off, the house being sawed nearly in halves. The end towards the street was

boarded up, and there it remains to this day, with not a single window in it, except a very small one in the roof.



ELBRIDGE GERRY.

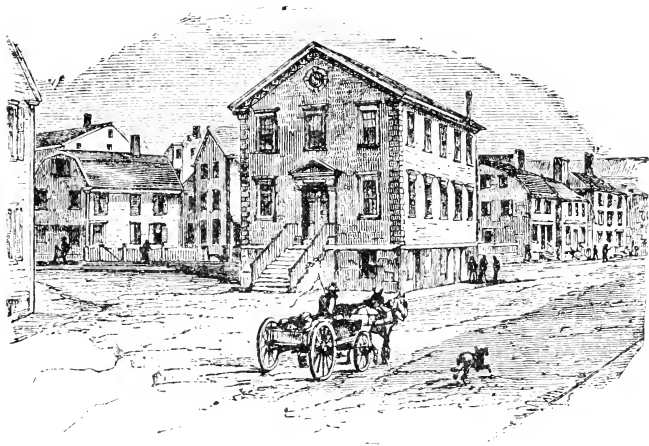
THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE.—The house owned by the Goodwin family, on the corner of Washington and Stacy streets, is said to have been, originally, a part of the first meeting-house in Marblehead. The meeting-house was erected on the Old Burying-Hill, but was afterwards removed to Franklin street, where

it was enlarged and otherwise improved. In 1824 it was pulled down, when the timbers were purchased and used in the construction of this building.

BIRTH-PLACE OF ELBRIDGE GERRY.—Elbridge Gerry, distinguished as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice-President of the United States, was born, in the year 1744, in the large white house situated on Washington street, nearly opposite the Old North Church. The house, at that time, was the homestead of his father, Capt. Thomas Gerry, an eminent merchant. In later years it became the property of Capt. William Blackler, who

had command of the boat in which Washington was rowed across the Delaware River, on the night of December 25, 1776.

THE PEDRICK HOUSE.—The large square house, on Washington street, opposite Pearl street, was formerly the home of Major John Pedrick, a prosperous merchant before the Revolution. He was devotedly attached to the American cause, but the war proved most disastrous to him. Those of his vessels which were not destroyed by British cruisers, rotted in port.



THE OLD TOWN HOUSE. — See page 30.

In addition to this he was a severe sufferer by the depreciation of Continental money, which he received in payment for naval stores furnished the government.

THE BRADSTREET HOUSE.—The house on the corner of Mechanic and Pearl streets, was erected by the Rev. Simon Bradstreet, the successor of the Rev. Edward Holyoke, as pastor of the Second Congregational Church. It was afterwards the residence of the Rev. Isaac Story. It was in this house that William Story, Esq., the father of Reverend Isaac and Doctor Elisha Story, resided at the time of his death. He was Clerk of the Court of Admiralty, previous to the Revolu-

tion, and during the troubles incident to the stamp act, his office in Boston was entered by a crowd of infuriated citizens, and many of his valuable books and papers were taken into the street and burned.

THE OLD TOWN HOUSE.—This old building standing on Washington street, near the head of State street, was erected in 1727. It is without exception, the most historic building in Marblehead. Here for more than one hundred and fifty years the town meetings have been held. Its walls have often echoed the voices of Gerry, and Lee, and Orne, as they appealed to the patriotic citizens in the days before the Revolution. Here the famous Marblehead Regiment was recruited, and here the Marblehead Sutton Light Infantry assembled on the morning of April 16, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops to preserve the integrity of the Union. In former years the hall now used for public purposes, was the town market, the town meetings being held in the room above. A public school was kept in the same room, and it was there that many of the most distinguished citizens of the town received the rudiments of education.

THE BOWEN HOUSE.—The quaint old house on the corner of Mugford street, near the Town House, is probably one of the oldest in town. It was formerly the house of Nathan Bowen, who in the colonial days was "Justice of the Peace and Notary Public." In those days a Justice of the Peace had all the authority now vested in a Trial Justice. There are many traditions related of the severity of Mr. Bowen's sentences. He was the dread of evil doers, and since few escaped punishment who were brought before him for trial, he was called the "condemner of all flesh."

BIRTH-PLACE OF JUDGE STORY.—On the eastern side of Washington street, situated south of the Town House, is the house which was formerly the home of Dr. Elisha Story, and in which his son Joseph Story, the distinguished Jurist was born. Doctor Story was an eminent physician and surgeon, who removed from Boston to Marblehead in 1770. From that time until his death he resided in the town. In 1773, Doctor Story was one of the band of Indians who boarded the English

ships in Boston harbor and consigned their whole cargo of tea to the waves. As one of the sons of Liberty he was instrumental in securing the two brass cannons which were placed on Boston Common by order of the British Commander-in-Chief. The cannons were taken to Boston Neck, and afterwards played a distinguished part in the Revolution. Joseph Story was born September 18, 1779. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798. In 1808 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1810 he was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1811 he was appointed by President Madison, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1829 he was appointed Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. He died in Cambridge, September 10, 1845.

The Story house is now owned by Mr. William Goodwin, the lower story being used as a drug store.

THE HOLYOKE HOUSE.—The house opposite the Story house on Washington street was built by the Rev. Edward Holyoke, the first pastor of the Second Congregational Church, afterwards President of Harvard College. Here, on the first day of August, 1728, his son Edward Augustus Holyoke, afterwards one of the most distinguished physicians in Essex County, was born. Dr. Holyoke graduated from Harvard College in 1746, and in 1749 began the practice of medicine in Salem. He was the first President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Salem, March 31, 1829, having lived to the remarkable age of one hundred years and seven months. The house was formerly a fine old mansion with two large elm trees in its front garden. Its beauty was marred a few years ago, however, by an addition, which was built on in front of one-half the house, in order to secure to one of the proprietors the advantage of having a store on the street. Miss Adelia Wheelock now occupies a portion of the building as a boarding-house.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—This ancient church is situated on Summer street, near the corner of Washington street. It was built in 1714, the frame and all the materials used in its construction being brought from England. Though extensive

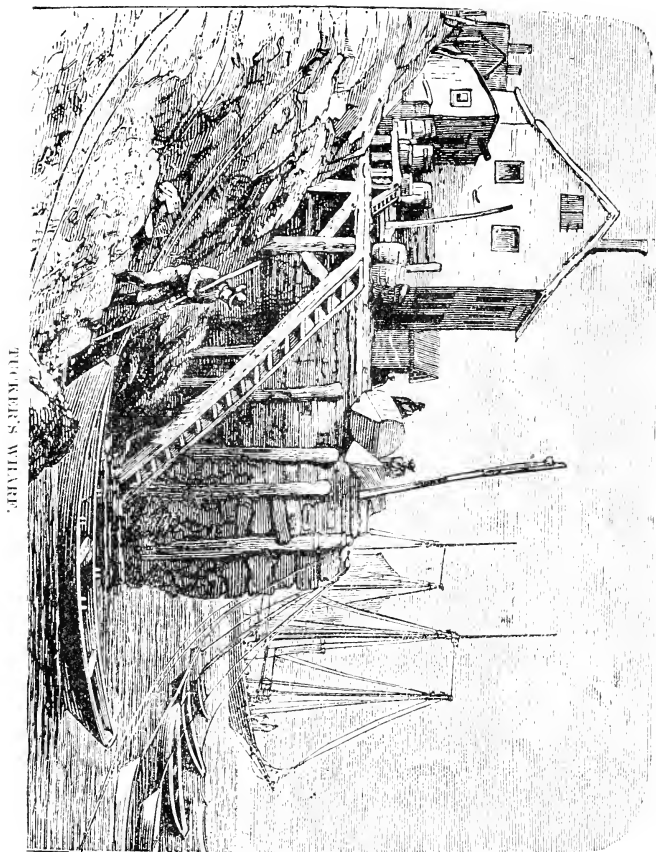
repairs have been made from time to time, the building retains many of its original features. The church was cruciform in shape, when built, and the ceiling still presents the beautiful arches of the cross to view. The ancient reredos, with its credo and decalogue, still remains, and occupies its proper place over



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

the chancel. The ancient chandelier, "the gift of John Elbridge, Esq., of ye city of Bristol, 1732," hangs in the position where it was originally placed, and is used on special occasions to illuminate the church. One of the principal "benefactors" of the church was Col. Francis Nicholson, afterwards Governor of South Carolina, and he it was who gave it the name St. Michael's, at the request of the contributors to the

Church building fund. Like all old parish churches, this has its burial-ground about it, where many of the saints are laid at rest; but like few others in this country, it has also a



THE RECTOR'S WHARF.

sepulchre beneath it, where for over a hundred years it was the privilege of pew-owners to bury their dead. The second rector of the parish, the Rev. David Mossom, afterwards went to Virginia, where he performed the marriage ceremony for George

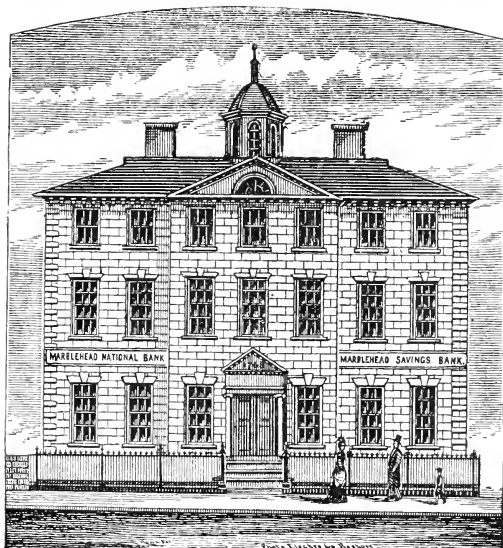
Washington and the widow Custis. Several former rectors of the old church have become eminent in their profession. The Rev. William Harris, who held the rectorship from 1791 to 1802, afterwards became President of Columbia College, N. Y. The Rev. John P. K. Henshaw, afterwards became Bishop of Rhode Island, and the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of Kentucky, now presiding Bishop of the United States, began his ministry as rector of this church. During the Revolutionary war, the rector, Rev. Joshua Wingate Weeks, was driven from the town for his loyalist sentiments, and the church was closed by order of the Provincial Congress. It was not again opened until February 6, 1780, when Mr. Woodward Abraham read prayers and a sermon. When the news of the Declaration of Independence was received in Marblehead, a body of men broke into this church, pulled the coat-of-arms of King George from its place above the chancel, and rang the bell till it cracked.

THE ROBIE HOUSE.—The house on Washington street, opposite the head of Darling street, was formerly the home of Thomas Robie, one of the Royalists who fled from the town during the Revolution. It is now owned and occupied by Dr. Philemon Eveleth. The basement is occupied by Mr. R. H. Bessom, Jr., as a dry-goods store.

KING HOOPER'S HOUSE.—The house, formerly the residence of "The Honorable Robert Hooper, Esq.," one of the wealthiest merchants of New England, previous to the Revolution, is situated on Hooper street, next to the National Grand Bank Building. "King" Hooper, as he was called, lived in princely style for those days, and some of the highest dignitaries of the land were his frequent guests. The house has a large banquet-hall in the upper story, and in former years there was a coat-of-arms over the outer door. The house is now owned by Mr. George Chamberlin, a portion being used as a dry-goods store.

THE LEE MANSION.—This building, situated on the northern side of Washington street nearly opposite Mason street, is the best evidence that can be produced of the prosperity the town enjoyed during the years preceding the Revolution. It was built in the year 1768, by Colonel Jeremiah Lee, a wealthy merchant, and its original cost was over ten thousand pounds.

It is said to have been one of the most expensively finished houses in the British colonies, and judging from its magnificent proportions, no one can doubt it. Its fine hall and stair-way, and the paper made in England for the walls, still excite the admiration of all who visit the old house. It was here that Washington was entertained when he visited the town, and Lafayette was received on two occasions. Here, too, Andrew Jackson shook the hands of the sturdy fishermen, who almost

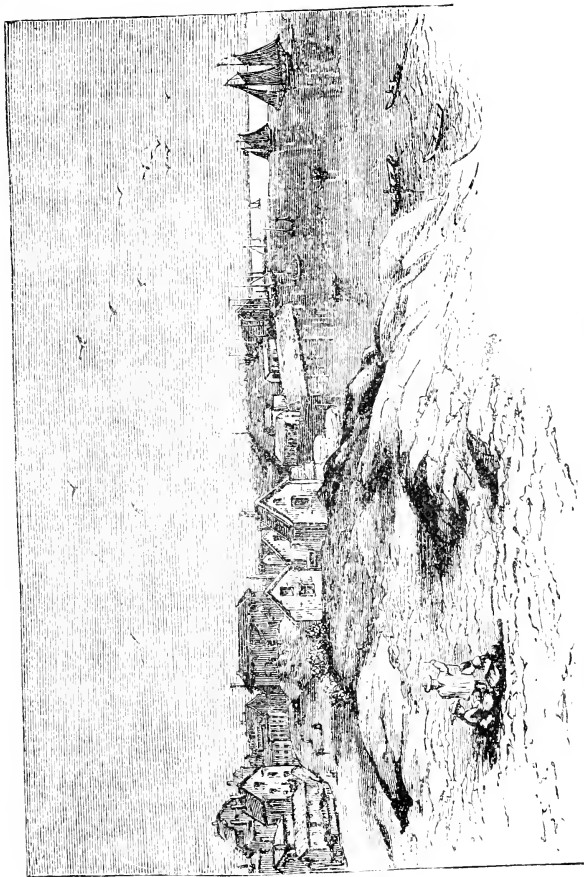


THE LEE MANSION.

worshipped the old hero, and were so true to him through life. The building is now occupied by the Marblehead National Bank, and the Marblehead Savings Bank.

THE HOME OF COLONEL WILLIAM R. LEE.—The house now owned and occupied by the Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, D.D., on the northern side of the Common, was formerly owned by Col. William R. Lee, of Revolutionary fame. At one time, during the war of the Revolution, Gen. Ward was a guest at this house, and while there, placed his monogram in the closet of an upper room, where it may still be seen.

THE HOOPER HOUSE.—The large brown house opposite the Common, is distinguished as the birth-place of Hon. Samuel



A VIEW FROM GREGORY STREET.

Hooper, who from 1861 to 1875 was an active and efficient member of Congress from Massachusetts.

THE BOWDEN HOUSE.—Near the western end of Training-field Hill, on the southern side of Washington street, is the

house formerly occupied by Michael Bowden, another loyalist of the Revolution. It is said that during the war, one of the loyalists who had made himself especially obnoxious to the citizens, fled to this house for protection. He was pursued, however, and the angry citizens surrounded the house, and demanded admittance. Finding that no notice was taken of their demands, they forced an entrance, and began a vigilant search. As they entered the sitting-room, they were confronted by Mrs. Bowden, who exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I assure you that the man you seek is not in this house. On my word and honor, I assure you that he is not under this roof. If you persist in this unlawful proceeding, this unprecedented conduct, you will cause the death of my daughter!" As some of the persons present were aware of the illness of the daughter, the search was abandoned. It was afterwards ascertained that the man was on the roof, hiding behind a chimney.

THE SEWALL HOUSE.—The mansion house on Pleasant street, now occupied by Dr. William Neilson, was built a few years previous to the Revolution, by "King" Hooper, for his son Joseph, who resided there a short time. This was probably the same Joseph Hooper who was a loyalist, and in the year 1775, fled from Marblehead to England, where he became a paper manufacturer. In 1795 the house was purchased by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, who resided there until the time of his death. In 1815, it became the property of Hon. William Reed, who, two years previous, had been a Representative in Congress. After his death, which occurred February 18, 1837, it was occupied by his widow. In 1856, the property was bought by Mr. Joseph Harris, a prominent shoe-manufacturer, and it has since remained in the possession of his family.

THE WATSON HOUSE.—This house, situated on the hill at the head of Watson street, was built by Benjamin Marston, Esq., who, before the Revolution, was an eminent merchant in Marblehead. He was a brother-in-law of "King" Hooper and of Col. Jeremiah Lee, with both of whom he was associated in business as a partner. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he became an earnest loyalist. In the year 1775, Mr. Marston had so provoked the wrath of the patriotic citizens, that they

broke open the doors of his house, opened his desks, and carried off his books and accounts. He made his escape from the town with difficulty, and remained for some time concealed among his friends in the neighborhood of Boston. He then went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in business. After the departure of Mr. Marston, the house was confiscated by order of the government, and subsequently became the property of his nephew, Marston Watson, Esq., a merchant of the town. From its elevation it commands a very fine view.

HOUSES ON MUGFORD STREET.—There are three houses, situated very near each other on Mugford street, all of which are of great historical interest. The largest of these is that formerly known as the Prentiss House. It was built by Peter Jayne, who for many years was a noted school-master in the town. During the years immediately preceding the Revolution, the "Committee of Safety" held its meetings in a hall in the upper part of this house. The "Tuesday Evening Club," of which Gen. Glover, Elbridge Gerry, Dr. Story, Col. Lee, and other well-known citizens were members, also held its meetings here. Philanthropic Lodge of Freemasons also held its meetings here in the olden time. This Lodge was instituted in the year 1760, though a charter was not obtained until the year 1778. It is now the oldest lodge in the country. After the death of Mr. Jayne, his widow married Joshua Prentiss, Esq., who for many years held the office of Town-clerk. During the time of his residence there, in the year 1791, the Methodist Church was organized in the old hall. In later years the house became the home of Gen. Samuel Avery, a Brigadier-General of the Massachusetts Militia.

The house on the corner of Mugford and Back streets, is distinguished as the house where James Mugford and his wife went to "house-keeping" shortly after their marriage. On the opposite side of the street, next to the Unitarian Church, stands the house where the dead hero was carried to his sorrowing young wife, and from whence he was borne to the grave. This house was the home of Mr. John Grist, the father of Mrs. Mugford, and has always remained in the possession of the family.

THE POWDER HOUSE.— This is a small, brick magazine, situated on "The Ferry-Road" so-called, or what is now known as Green street. It was built by vote of the town in the year 1755, at the breaking out of the "French and Indian War." It was used for storing ammunition during that war, and also during the Revolution and the war of 1812.



THE POWDER HOUSE.

THE OLD BURYING-HILL.

THE visitor, strolling about the rocky hill upon which the early settlers of Marblehead made their first burying-place, will not wonder that Whitefield should ask when he visited the town, "Where do they bury their dead?" It seems almost impossible, as one looks about among the ancient grave-stones, that there could be earth enough to cover the bodies which for more than two centuries and a half have found a resting place here. A more critical examination of the premises, however, reveals the fact that many of the graves are made on the slope of the hill, or in the valleys between the rocks, and that a very small proportion of them are upon the summit, where the depth of earth would not be sufficient. The hill was probably selected as a burial place, simply because the first meeting-house erected in the town was built upon its highest point. The custom of burying their dead in the church-yard, was one to which the people of England had ever clung with affectionate tenacity, and the children of the "Mother Country" in founding a settlement in the rocky wilderness of Marblehead, were not less loyal to the traditions and customs of old England than those who remained at home. The hill was selected as a site for the little meeting-house, because of the natural defence it afforded in case of attack by the Indians. Commanding, as it did, a full view of the shore and the surrounding country, it would have been difficult for savages, however hostile, to surprise the inhabitants when at church, by an attack upon the village. The vigilant sentinels, stationed outside the meeting-house during service to give the alarm in case of danger, could look as far as the eye could reach upon the uncultivated, and uninhabited hills and valleys of the peninsula. An attacking party, coming from whatever direction, by land or water, could have been

discerned at so great a distance as to give the inhabitants time to disperse to their homes, and make the necessary preparations for defence.

From time immemorial, the old hill has been a favorite place of resort at the close of the day in Summer. The view from its summit is still unsurpassed, as in the days when the settlers selected it for their church-yard and burial-place. In whatever direction one may look, he is surprised at the beauty, the picturesqueness, the surpassing loveliness of the view before him. On one side lies the township, with Fort Sewall and the quaint old houses of "Barnegat," in the foreground. A short distance off, are the harbor and Marblehead Neck, while away in the distance, seeming almost a mere speck in the ocean, can be seen the South Shore of Massachusetts Bay. Beautiful beyond description is the view we have of Peach's Point and the islands of the bay, the eye reaching easily to the shores of Beverly, Manchester and Cape Ann. A more sombre view is that which presents the pasture-lands and the neighboring hills, but it adds to the variety, and is not less interesting than the others.

But it is not on account of the picturesque views it presents, that the Old Burying-Hill is dear to the people of Marblehead. It is the resting-place of their fathers, and as such, it is held in veneration.

The oldest stones that have been found on the hill are located near the Red's Pond Reservoir. The inscriptions are as follows:—

HERE LYES BURIED
YE BODY OF MARY
WIFE TO CHRISTO
PHER LATTIMER
AGED 49 YEARS
DECD YE 8 OF MAY
1681

HERE LYES BURIED
YE BODY OF
MR CHRISTOPHER LATTIMORE
AGED ABOUT 70 YEARS
DECD OCTOBER YE 5TH
1690

There are several stones in another part of the yard which bear the date of the year 1690.

A short distance from the Pond is the tomb of Gen. Glover; and on the brow of the hill, near by, the tomb-stones of the Reverend Messrs. Samuel Cheever, John Barnard, William Whitwell, and Ebenezer Hubbard, all of whom were ministers of the First Congregational Church. These stones are standing side by side, and the inscriptions of three of them are in Latin.

The little monument of white marble which stands on the top of the hill has little interest for strangers, but it commemorates an event in the history of the town which will never be forgotten by its people—the time when ten vessels from Marblehead with all their crews, consisting of sixty-five men and boys, were lost in a storm on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. A few feet west of the monument stands a small stone which is a relic of the days of slavery in Marblehead. There are, doubtless, many graves in the old cemeteries of New England, which contain the remains of those who in their lifetime were slaves. There are few of them, however, that can boast a head-stone or any mark of respect whatever. The stone of which we write, is nearly buried in the earth, the inscription, which is read with difficulty, being as follows:—

AGNIS NEGRO
WOMAN SERVANT
TO SAMUEL
RUSSEL AGED ABOUT
43 YEARS DEC^d
JULY YE 12 1718

Near the gate, as one ascends the hill from Pond street, is the stone erected to the memory of the gallant James Mugford; and near by, toward the west, a stone which commemorates the life of a woman who evidently obeyed the scriptural injunction to “increase and multiply.” The inscription, which tells its own story, is as follows:—

HERE LYES YE BODY
OF MRS MIRIAM GROSE
WHO DEC^d IN THE
81ST YEAR OF HER
AGE & LEFT 180 CHILDREN
GRAND CHILDREN &
GREAT GRAND CHILDREN

One curious fact concerning this stone will be noticed; it bears no date either of the birth or death of the woman.

The massive stone erected to the memory of John Legg, Esq., who died "ye 8 of October 1718 in the 74 year of his age," bears a coat-of-arms beneath the inscription. There is only one other stone in the yard containing a coat-of-arms, that of Richard Hawley, who "departed this life October ye 1st 1698 in ye 63 year of his age."

The most curiously carved stone to be found on the hill, is that erected to the memory of "Mrs Susanna Jayne the amiable wife of Mr. Peter Jayne, who lived beloved and died universally lamented August 8th 1776 in the 45th year of her age." In a half-circle at the top of the stone is an hour-glass, supported on each side by a thigh-bone. A skeleton, with a laurel wreath on its head, and a scythe above it, is affectionately encircled by a serpent with its tail in its mouth. The skeleton holds a representation of the sun in one hand, and a globe, supposed to represent the world, in the other. Two cherubs gaze benignly down on the skeleton from above, while two demons grin savagely from below.

There are many stones on the old hill that are worthy of attention. They commemorate the lives of men who in their day and generation were highly esteemed by their fellow-citizens, and we regret that space prevents the reproduction of their inscriptions here. There is one stone, however, which marks the grave of a hero of the war of 1812, and with its inscription, we close this chapter:—

IN MEMORY OF
JAMES DENNIS
HAMMOND

He was one of the Heroes of
the Frigate Constitution and
having been wounded in the
capture of the Java he
received a pension from his
grateful Country untill
his decease, which happened
Oct. 24 1840 at the age of
54 years 10 mos & 14 days.

Immortal honor to all those
Who bled in Freedom's Naval Fights
And vanquished all their Country's foes
To gain Free Trade and Sailors Rights.

OTHER GRAVE-YARDS.

THE NEW BURYING-GROUND, or, as it is sometimes called, the "Green Street Yard," is located between Green and Elm streets, with an entrance on each street.

WATERSIDE CEMETERY is located on the shore near Salem harbor, being reached by a road from Green street. It is the most modern grave-yard in the town, having been dedicated in 1859. Besides these, there are several private grave-yards located in various sections of the town. The church-yard back of the Unitarian Church, contains the tomb of Col. Jeremiah Lee, and the graves of many prominent citizens of the olden time. The church-yard of St. Michael's Church, contains the tomb of the Rev. Peter Bours, and several stones whose quaint inscriptions are intensely interesting. The "Pedrick Burying-Ground," which is the property of the Pedrick family, is located on Harris street, and directly opposite is the tomb-yard of the Hooper family. There are also two private places of burial close beside the "New Burying-Ground," on Elm street, one being known as the Brown Tomb-yard, and the other as that of the Martin family.



THE HEADLANDS.

THERE are several headlands in Marblehead, from any of which a fine view may be obtained. Fort Glover, or, as it was formerly called, "Cow Fort," is situated at the head of the harbor, overlooking River-head Beach and the Neck. During the Rebellion a fortification, now in ruins, was built upon its highest point. It is reached by a road from Commercial street.

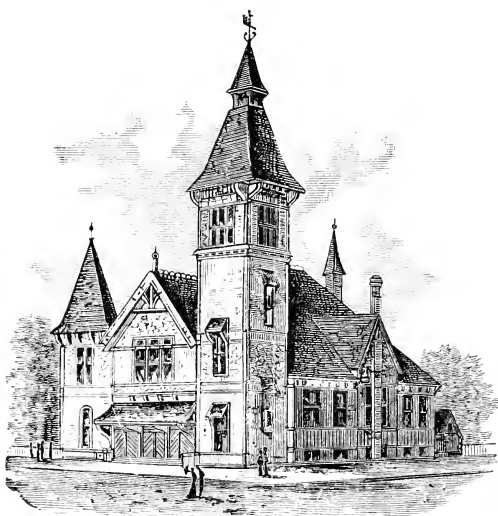
Situated between the first and second coves, near the head of the harbor, is the bold bluff of rocks known as Skinner's Head. It commands a full view of the harbor, the Neck and the town. It is easy of access from Gregory street.

"Bartoll's Head," situated off Front street, is one of the highest points of land on the coast, and commands a view of the entire harbor, the Neck, and the adjacent islands, such as can be had at no other place. Being easy of access, it is one of the most popular places of public resort to be found in the town.

A short distance from "Bartoll's Head," "Goodwin's Head" juts out into the harbor. It presents a fine view of Fort Sewall, and the entrance to the harbor. It is reached by a road from Front street. "Naugus Head," situated on the Salem Harbor side, presents an excellent view of Salem Harbor and the shore of Beverly and Manchester. "Fort Miller," built during the Rebellion, is situated on its highest point. It is reached by a road from Beacon street.

Another place from which an excellent view may be obtained, is "Beacon Hill," situated on the Ferry Road, now a part of Beacon street. Though not exactly a "headland," according to the proper meaning of the word, it is the highest point of land

in Marblehead. From its top may be had a full view of the town and the intervening pasture-lands, the farms with their acres of land under full cultivation, the city of Salem, and the shores of Beverly, Manchester and Cape Ann. On a clear day the South Shore of Massachusetts Bay is visible to the naked eye. "Peach's Point," which is a short distance from the hill, presents a beautiful appearance when viewed from this point.



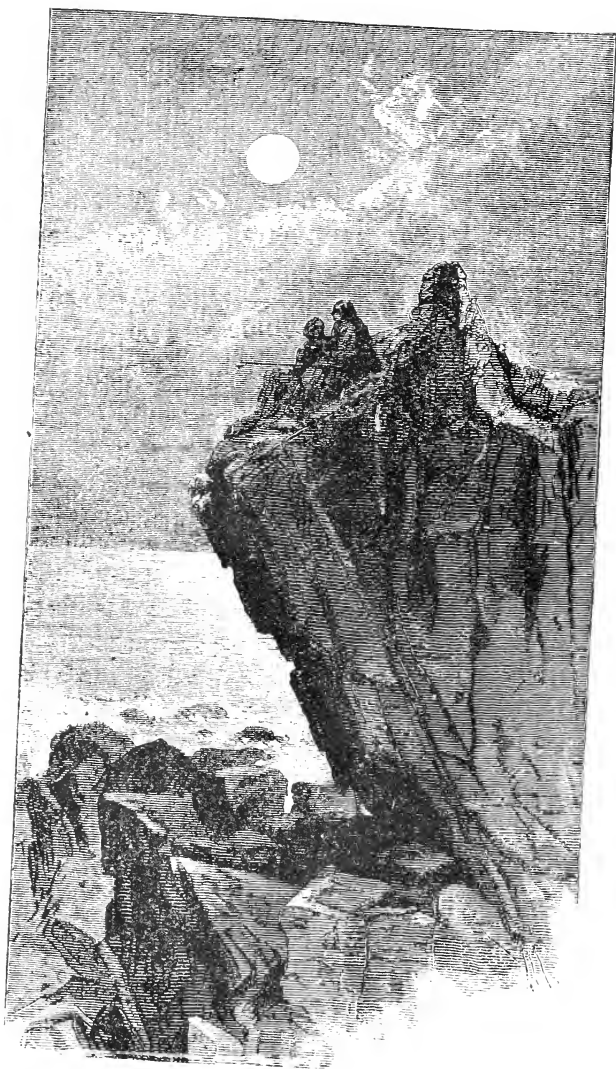
THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ABBOT HALL.—The fine brick building situated on the Common, is a monument of the generosity of Benjamin Abbot, who died in Boston, in 1872, and bequeathed about one hundred thousand dollars to his native town. In accordance with the desire of Mr. Abbot, a portion of the bequest was appropriated for the erection of this building. The cornerstone was laid July 25, 1876, and the building was dedicated with appropriate exercises, December 12, 1877. On the first floor are rooms for the several boards of town officers, a reading-room, and public library. The second floor is devoted entirely to an audience hall and ante-rooms. A tower, which rises to a height of 160 feet 1 inch, affords a magnificent view from the bell-deck. The bell and clock in the tower, were presented by the Hon. James J. H. Gregory. On the walls of the reading-room are hung several fine paintings, the gifts of natives of the town. The subjects are, "Crossing the Grand Banks," an "Arctic Scene," "William, Prince of Orange, selling his Jewels," "Christ and the Woman at the Well," and "Yankee Doodle," the last named being Willard's famous historical painting, which was on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876.

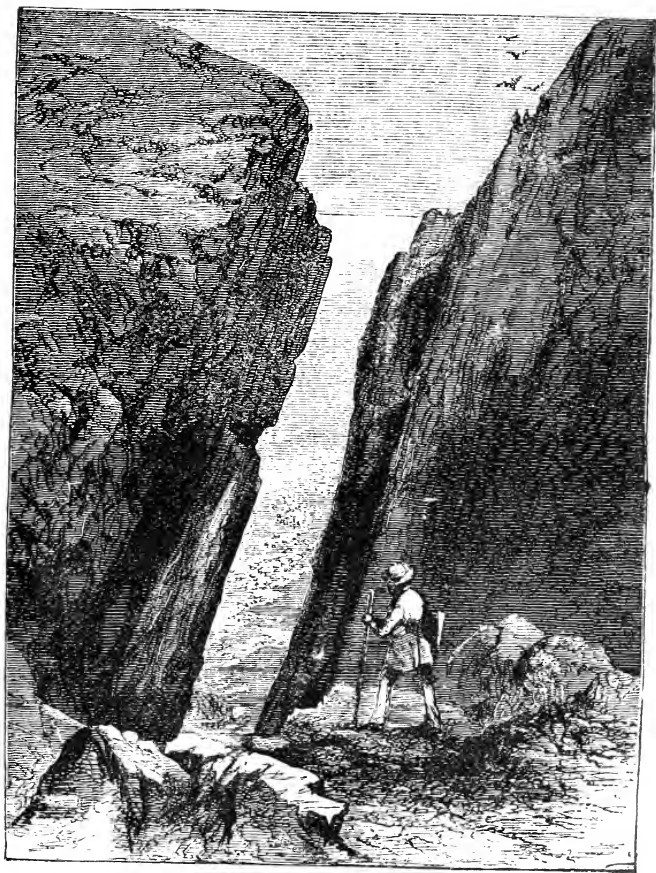
THE ACADEMY.—This building, situated on Pleasant street, was erected in 1879, by the Trustees of the Marblehead Academy, on the site formerly occupied by the old Academy Building. It is occupied by the Marblehead High School.

THE STORY GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSE.—This is a large brick edifice, situated on Elm street, which was erected in 1880, by vote of the town. When completed it will be occupied by the Story Grammar School.



THE GREAT HEAD.—See Marblehead Neck.

OTHER SCHOOL HOUSES. — The other school-houses in town are small wooden buildings, none of which are worthy of special mention.

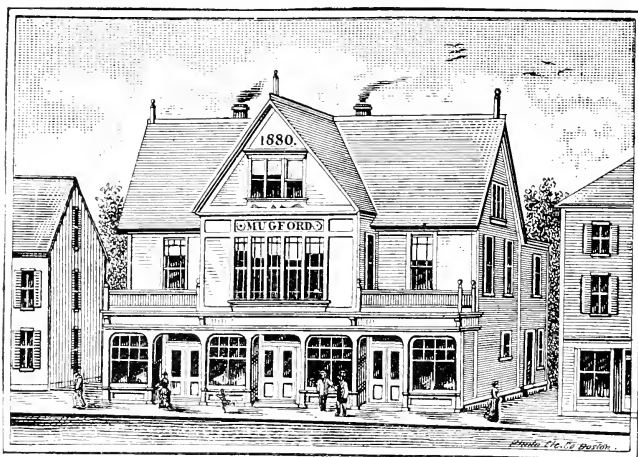


THE CHURN. — See Marblehead Neck.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE. — This building is situated on Humphreys and Twisden's Wharf, off Water street. Mr. Simeon Dodge is Collector, and Mr. Wm. H. Coates, Deputy Collector. The customs district of Marblehead comprises the ports of

Marblehead, Lynn, Swampscott and Nahant. Marblehead is the port of entry for the district, Lynn, Swampscott and Nahant, being ports of delivery only.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The Post-Office is located in Odd Fellows Building, on Pleasant, near the corner of Washington street. It is by far the most conveniently arranged office the town has ever had, for which the public is indebted to Capt. Knott V. Martin, the efficient and accommodating Post-Master.



MUGFORD BUILDING.—See Society-Buildings.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Mails are Due From Boston, 7.20, 9.00, A.M. ; 4.52, P.M. Salem and East, 7.20, A.M. ; 1.00, P.M.

Mails Close For Boston, 7.45, A.M. ; 12.15, 4.45, P.M. Lynn, 12.15, 4.45, P.M. Salem, 7.45, A.M. ; 1.00, P.M.

East, South and West, via Boston.

Registered Letters on all mails out.

Office open from 7, A.M. to 7.30, P.M. ; Saturdays, to 9, P.M.

THE STEAMER HOUSE.—The large brick Engine-House on School street was erected shortly after the great fire in 1877. It is occupied by Steamers "Marblehead, No. 1," and "Col. William R. Lee, No. 2." A large hall in the third story, is occupied by "John Goodwin, Jr., Post 82, G.A.R."

THE GERRY HOUSE.—The Gerry Engine is located in a small wooden house on State street. A hall in the second story serves as a reading and reception room for the Company.

THE M. A. PICKETT HOUSE.—The M. A. Pickett Engine, is located in a wooden house on Franklin street. The Company rooms are in the second story.

THE LIBERTY HOSE COMPANY.—This Company is located under the Old Town House, on Washington street, near the head of State street. The Company rooms are on the same floor.

THE HOOK AND LADDER HOUSE.—The Washington Hook and Ladder, and Sail Carriage, is located in a house on the corner of Middle and Washington streets. The Company rooms are in the second story.



THE OLD NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

SOCIETY BUILDINGS.

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING. — This building is situated on Pleasant street, near the corner of Washington street, and next to the Baptist Church. In the second story there is one of the most convenient halls for society purposes to be found in town. The building is the property of "Atlantic Lodge, No. 55, I.O.O.F."

RECHABITE BUILDING. — The large building on the corner of School and Pleasant streets, was erected by "Samaritan Tent, I. O. Rechabites," shortly after the great fire of 1877. The building contains two large halls, suitable for society purposes, one of which is occupied by the "Marblehead Sutton Light Infantry," as an Armory.

MUGFORD BUILDING. — The new building, situated on Washington street, opposite the head of Pleasant street, was erected by the Mugford Association in 1880. It is one of the most conveniently arranged buildings to be found in Marblehead, the hall in the second story, used for society purposes, being a perfect model of its kind.

LYCEUM HALL. — This building, which is situated on Washington street, near the Old Town House, was built in the year 1844, by a stock corporation, known as the Lyceum Hall Company. The hall in the second story is amphitheatre in form, and is admirably adapted for public meetings and lectures. It was for many years the only hall in Marblehead, where public entertainments could be given.

THE CHURCHES.

THE following is a list of the Churches in Marblehead, the names and places of residence of the Pastors, and the hours at which religious services will be held during the summer of 1881. Strangers are cordially welcomed at the services of any of these churches.

OLD NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

WASHINGTON STREET.

The Rev. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Pastor.

Residence at the Parsonage, High Street.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Bible Study, at 10.30 A.M.

Sunday School, at 1.30 P.M.

Preaching Service, at 2.30 P.M.

Prayer Meeting, at 7.00 P.M.

Prayer Meeting, *Wednesday*, at 7.45 P.M.

ST. MICHAEL'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH,

SUMMER STREET.

The Rev. WILLIAM R. HARRIS, Rector.

Residence at the Rectory, Summer Street.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Morning Prayer, at 10.30 A.M.

Evening Prayer, at 7.00 P.M.

Friday, Evening Service, at 7.00 P.M.

UNITARIAN CHURCH,

MUGFORD STREET.

The Rev. BENJAMIN H. BAILEY, Pastor.

Residence at the Parsonage, corner of Elm and Harris Streets.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Preaching, at 10.30 A.M.

Sunday School, at 2.30 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

SUMMER STREET.

The Rev. JOSEPH CANDLIN, Pastor.

Residence at the Parsonage, cor. of Pleasant and Rockaway Sts.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Preaching, at 10.30 A.M.

“ “ 2.30 P.M.

Sunday School, at 1.30 P.M.

Prayer Meeting, at 7.30 P.M.

Class Meeting, *Tuesday*, at 7.45 P.M.Prayer Meeting, *Friday*, at 7.45 P.M.

BAPTIST CHURCH,

PLEASANT STREET.

The Rev. GEORGE W. GARDNER, D.D., Pastor.

Residence, Orme Street.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Preaching, at 10.30 A.M.

Sunday School, at 12 M.

Prayer Meeting, at 7.30 P.M.

Prayer Meeting, *Wednesday*, at 7.45 P.M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

ABBOT HALL.

The Rev. S. P. SMITH, Pastor.

Residence, Pleasant Street.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Sunday School, at 1 P.M.

Preaching, at 2.30 P.M.

SECOND ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

NO. 43 PLEASANT STREET.

Elder JOHN F. CLOTHEY, Pastor.

Residence, No. 45 Pleasant Street.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Prayer and Conference Meeting, at 10.30 A.M.

Sabbath School, at 12 M.

Preaching, at 2.30 and 7.30 P.M.

Prayer Meetings, *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, at 7.30 P.M.

Neighborhood Prayer Meeting, *Friday*, at 7.30 P.M.

CHURCH—OUR LADY, STAR OF THE SEA (CATHOLIC).

CORNER OF PROSPECT AND ROWLAND STREETS.

The Rev. THEODORE A. METCALF, Pastor.

Residence at the Parsonage, Gregory Street.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Mass, at 8.15 and 10.30 A.M.

Evening Service, at 4 P.M.

Sunday School, at 9 A.M.

Physicians and Surgeons.

NAME.	SCHOOL.	LOCATION.
M. V. B. MORSE, M.D.	Homeopathic.	Near Post-office, 23 Pleasant st.
PHILEMON EYELETH, M.D.	Allopathic.	Washington st., oppos. Darling.
PERLEY L. SANBORN, M.D.	Allopathic.	107 Washington street.
JOSEPH KITTREDGE, M.D.	Harvard M. Sch.	Spring street.
JANES, DEVEREAUX, M.D.	Homeopathic.	45 Pleasant street.

HOTELS AND BOARDING- HOUSES.

CLIFTON HOUSE. — The principal hotel in Marblehead is the Clifton House, situated on the south-eastern shore of Marblehead, near the Swampscott line. It is within three minutes walk of the Clifton Station on the Swampscott Branch of the Eastern Railroad, thirteen miles from Boston. It has most excellent railroad accommodations for business men who desire to go to the city every day.

The house accommodates one hundred and twenty-five boarders, and has in connection with it a large boarding and livery stable; also a farm, which, with its premium herd of thoroughbred Ayrshire cows, supplies it with fresh fruit, vegetables and milk.

A billiard-room and bowling-alley, with lawns for croquet, base ball, lawn tennis and other games, offer ample opportunity for amusement; while the groves and broad piazzas give shade throughout the day.

The beach directly in front of the house affords excellent bathing and boating. There is good perch fishing from the rocks on the shore, and the best of fishing grounds are near by.

The temperature of this place is very cool and bracing. The weather is seldom uncomfortably warm, as there is a sea breeze nearly every day. The house standing on high land has excellent drainage.

The Clifton House being within ten rods of the broad ocean, overlooks Massachusetts Bay with its numerous light houses and extensive shipping. It commands a view of the whole shore from Cape Ann to Cohasset. Under certain atmospheric conditions, which produce a mirage and which frequently occur, the South Shore presents a remarkable appearance resembling

the Palisades on the Hudson. A particularly interesting feature near the Clifton House is "Gun Rock," so called from a singular crevice four feet wide and ten feet deep, extending fifty feet into the rock, through which the waves are forced, at times spouting some sixty feet high with a loud report like a gun. In the vicinity there are varied and pleasant walks, and the drives are unsurpassed, the roads being excellent and the scenery picturesque.

The Proprietor is Mr. Benjamin P. Ware, whose Post-office and Telegraph Address is Beach Bluff, Mass.



CLIFTON HOUSE.

DEVEREUX MANSION.—This boarding-house is situated on the land formerly known as the "Devereux Farm." It is reached by a road from Atlantic Avenue, and is but a short distance from the Devereux Station of the Eastern Railroad. The grounds about the house are laid out in an artistic manner. The lawns are well adapted for croquet and other out-door games. A short distance from the house River-Head Beach presents excellent advantages for boating and bathing. The roads and drive-ways in the vicinity, are among the best to be found in Essex County. It was while a guest at this house that the poet Longfellow wrote his famous poem "The Fire of Driftwood."

THE AMERICAN HOUSE.—This hotel is situated on Washington street, opposite the head of School street, a short dis-

tance from the Eastern Railroad Depot. The house contains twenty-five rooms, and there is an excellent stable adjoining. Mr. Isaiah Kimball is the proprietor. (See Advertisement, page xvii.)

WHEELOCK'S BOARDING-HOUSE.—This house is famous as the birth-place of Dr. Edward Holyoke. It is situated on Washington street, near the Old Town House, and within a few minutes walk of the depot, the churches, and the water. (See Advertisement, page ix.)

ROSS'S BOARDING-HOUSE.—This house is situated on Washington street, directly opposite the Old Town House. It is one of the most conveniently located houses in Marblehead. Mrs. William Ross is the proprietor.

BAILEY'S BOARDING-HOUSE.—On Front street, opposite Circle street, Mr. John Bailey keeps an excellent house for a limited number of boarders. The house is situated near the beach, and presents excellent facilities for boating, bathing and fishing.

MOREHOUSE'S BOARDING-HOUSE.—This house is situated on State street, near Front street. Mr. Matthew Morehouse is the proprietor.

MARBLEHEAD NECK.

THIS well known summer resort is a peninsula, one mile long and half a mile wide, containing about three hundred acres of land. It is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus known as River-head Beach. For many years the land on the Neck was used chiefly for pasturage, and farming purposes: but in 1867, began to attract attention, from the advantages it offered as a summer resort. Since that time it has steadily increased in importance, new houses being built from year to year, until at the present time there is a village of ninety-seven houses on the little peninsula. Some of these houses are among the finest to be found in the town, the grounds about them being laid out in an exceedingly neat and artistic manner. The large Club House of the Eastern Yacht Club, situated on the harbor side, is one of the finest of its kind to be found in New England.

A large proportion of all the land on the Neck was formerly owned by the late Ephraim Brown, Esq., and the trustees of the property, under his will, have spared neither pains nor expense in improving and beautifying the grounds. The lands have been cut up into desirable house-lots, and roads have been laid out in every direction, commanding some of the most picturesque views on the New England coast.

The natural advantages of the Neck are many. The land is high, and the coast bold and rocky, while its invigorating sea-breezes and healthful climate render it one of the most delightful summer resorts to be found in the country.

The rocks on the ocean side are very bold and precipitous, and there are among them several great natural curiosities. One of these is the "Churn," a fissure in the rocks about thirty feet deep, where the water seethes and roars at half tide.

“Castle Rock,” or “Great Head,” as it is sometimes called, is an excellent place from which to witness the ocean in a storm, while the view from there on a pleasant day, or by moon-light, is unsurpassed.

At the extreme end of the Neck, near the Point, is the light-house, erected by the United States Government in 1831.

Marblehead Harbor, which is situated between the Neck and the Town, presents superior advantages for boating and fishing; the water in the immediate vicinity abounding with small fish of almost every description, common in this locality.

The steamer “Escort” makes regular trips from the Neck to Marblehead, connecting with all trains of the Eastern Railroad. There are two branches of this railroad running into Marblehead, one being known as the “Swampscott Branch,” which has its terminus at Lynn, and the other as the “Marblehead Branch,” which terminates at Salem.

MARBLEHEAD HARBOR.

THE harbor of Marblehead is one of the finest on the coast of New England, having a depth of water sufficient to float ships of the largest size, and being, from its sheltered position, a safe retreat for vessels in case of storms. It is over a mile long and a third of a mile wide. At its southern end it is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of beach known as River-Head Beach, which joins Marblehead Neck to the main land.

Unlike many harbors in the vicinity it is rarely obstructed by ice, having been frozen over but a few times within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. During the winter of 1874-'75 it was somewhat obstructed by ice for a short time, but the hinderance to navigation was very slight. During the exceedingly cold winter of 1880-'81 the harbor was frozen over from River-Head Beach to the Point, for several days, the ice being so strong as to enable many persons to pass and repass on foot from the Town to the Neck. Navigation was entirely obstructed, and several vessels were frozen in.

Within a few years Marblehead Harbor has become quite a favorite place of resort for yachtsmen. Almost every evening in the summer, yachts of all sizes and every description are constantly arriving and coming to anchor. During the past year the members of the Eastern Yacht Club have erected a beautiful and commodious Club House on the harbor side of the Neck, and hereafter the harbor will be the headquarters of boats of the Club.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF INTEREST.

THE population of Marblehead at the time of taking the census, in 1880, was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.

THERE are two monuments in Marblehead erected by the citizens to perpetuate the memories of heroes. The Mugford Monument, situated on Pleasant street, near the depot, and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, situated on Elm street, near the head of Mugford street.

MARBLEHEAD supports two local newspapers. “*The Marblehead Messenger*,” published by N. Allen Lindsey & Co., and “*The Essex Statesman*,” published by Charles H. Litchman.

A CLUB stable on Marblehead Neck near the Samoset House, furnishes excellent accommodations for those who desire to board horses. Mr. Daniel Glover is the proprietor.

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WILLIAM H. SHEPARD,
98 Washington Street,
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Soaps, Perfumery, etc.
 Choice Confectionery, Ice Cold Soda and Mineral Waters.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

BENJAMIN F. BROWN,

CORNER OF

School & Washington Sts.,

MARBLEHEAD.

A Full Line of

FINE GROCERIES,

Fruits, Syrups, Molasses, Flour,
 etc. always on hand.

Goods delivered to any part
 of the town free of expense.

THOMAS MAIN, Jr.

MACHINIST,

Special attention paid to
 repairing all kinds of SHOE
 MACHINERY.

Piping for Steam, Gas
 and Water.

Rear of "Messenger" office,

Washington Street,

MARBLEHEAD.

➤ YOU CAN FIND ➤

— AT —

GRAVES' CLOTHING HOUSE,

Fashionable Clothing

FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,

At as Low Prices as can be found in the Country.

WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

Rubber Coats, Leggins, Caps, Etc.

LADIES' RUBBER CIRCULARS A SPECIALTY.

A Full Line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Trunks of All Kinds,

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS,

OVERALLS, JUMPERS, CANES, UMBRELLAS, ETC.

S. GRAVES,

One door above Marblehead Bank.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

NOW OPENING IN

New Designs,


Bright Colors,

Best Fabrics.

OUR STOCK EMBRACES THE CHOICEST GOODS,

Both Foreign and Domestic,

Including Many Special Designs Not Found Elsewhere.

 All Depot Horse Cars pass our door, and two elevators give ready access to all departments.

JOEL GOLDTHWAIT & CO.,

163 to 169 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

B. D. DIXIE,

— DEALER IN —

Hard White Ash, Shamokin White Ash,
Lyken's Valley, and Lorberrry
Red Ash Coals.

ALSO HARD AND SOFT WOOD.

57 FRONT ST., MARBLEHEAD.

THEODORE P. DAY,

— DEALER IN —

Groceries and Provisions.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS, and the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

12 & 14 Hooper Street, Marblehead.

NEAR THE GRAND BANK.

ROGERS & WARE,

Foreign & Domestic Fruits,

Canned Goods & Jellies. Pure Teas & Coffees.

Cigars, Tobacco and Smoker's Articles.

TWO STORES,

118 & 157 Washington St., Marblehead.

GIRDLER STACEY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Choice Confectionery.

The Wholesale and Retail Trade supplied at
reasonable rates.

9 PLEASANT STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE,

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

SAMUEL GALE,

— DEALER IN —

Flour, Grain, Choice Family Groceries,

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Agent for the Portland Drain Pipe.

189 Pleasant St., Marblehead.

PIERCE'S

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

A Good Assortment of Household Furni-
ture at Reasonable Prices.

E. F. PIERCE,

PLEASANT ST., MARBLEHEAD.

Near the Depot.

D. B. H. POWER & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

Stoves & Tin Ware,

PLUMBING, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, JOBBING, Etc., SECOND HAND STOVES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Tin Ware Repaired and Warranted. Stoves stored during the
Summer Season.

Housekeeping Goods, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Oil Stoves
and Refrigerators.

PLEASANT ST., MARBLEHEAD.

I. Keating & Co.

Machine Stitching,

Of Every Description.

Worsted Patterns Shaded
and To Let.

Washington Street,

MARBLEHEAD.

William Sparhawk,

DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

Crockery, Glass Ware,
etc., etc.

No. 4 Waldron Street,

MARBLEHEAD.

AUGUSTUS STEVENS,
Mugford Building,
114 WASHINGTON STREET,
Marblehead, Mass.

Visitors and residents will find a large and varied assortment of
**CHOICE FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS
AND TOBACCO, CANNED GOODS, Etc., Etc.**

Ice Cream Throughout The Season.

*SODA WATER, DRAWN FROM TUFT'S FOUNTAIN
ONLY 5 CENTS A GLASS.*

Parties supplied with ICE CREAM by the quantity at the lowest prices.

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